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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editors, the postage should in all cases be paid.

The New Governor.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. SPAIGHT.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and House of Commons:

Called by your suffrages to the high office of Chief Magistrate of my native State, I should be wanting in courtesy to you, as well as regard to my own feelings, if I refrained from tendering you my most grateful acknowledgments for this proof of your confidence. Accept, therefore, my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

I consider it a duty incumbent upon me to make a declaration of the principles which shall direct my conduct in the place thus intrusted to my administration. In doing so, I shall be as brief as possible. I shall not attempt to elaborate the subject, but merely to state those general political maxims, which I conceive to be sound and correct.

A republican from predilection and education, my course shall be regulated by the great principles of that party—the political creed of a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson. That Government is established for the benefit of the people, the whole people, and not for a few at the expense of the many, is an axiom indelibly impressed upon my mind, and has heretofore, and shall ever continue to be, the guide of my political life. Our Constitution has given but limited powers to your Executive.—In the discharge of its duties, it shall be my object to pursue such a course as will promote the happiness and prosperity of the great body of the people, and the welfare of our common country. In communities like ours, blessed with republican institutions, where the sovereignty is in the people, and where every place of trust, and every office is made for their advantage, and is filled directly by them or indirectly by their agents, and where the laws are but the emanations of their will declared by their representatives, virtue and intelligence ought to prevail.

It is therefore one of the primary objects, and by the constitution it is made the duty of the Legislature, to diffuse the benefits of education among the people. Any feasible and practicable plan for such a purpose would, as far as the co-operation of the executive might be necessary, receive my aid. To develope the resources of the State, to improve its internal condition, and exalt the moral character of its citizens, belongs to the Legislative Department. Whenever the assistance of the Executive shall be required to effect these objects, while I occupy the station, that assistance shall be cheerfully rendered. Economy is a virtue in all Governments, more especially in republics. Not a parsimonious saving, but a liberal economy, accomplishing the greatest benefit with the least expenditure, avoiding waste and profusion, but securing in the service of the State the most honest and capable of its citizens, and obtaining those advantages to the community that are obvious and palpable. A correct economy draws only so much from the earnings of the people as will properly administer their Government, leaving the remainder to be used by them according to the dictates of their own judgment; thus tending to increase the wealth of the State by adding to the wealth of its citizens. On the contrary, high taxes, and profuse, improvident, and wasteful expenditure upon chimerical and visionary projects, tend to diminish the wealth of the citizens without adding to the service or resources of the commonwealth.

Responsibility and accountability in all public functionaries, has ever been deemed to be an axiom in the political faith I profess. And if we wish to preserve to ourselves and posterity the blessing of liberty unimpaired, we should never deviate from that maxim. By an adherence to it, we confine all those who hold office and place, to a strict constitutional and legal discharge of their duties, neither arrogating to themselves powers they do not possess, nor omitting to execute faithfully those that appertain to their stations, never forgetting that they are but trustees in the situations they occupy, for the good of the people.

There exist several general rules, upon which depend the correct administration of republican governments, [illegible] I shall now briefly notice those which peculiarly belong to our situation, as one of the United States, and which shall be, as they have ever been, principal guides in the determination of my course upon our federal relations. I presume, in doing so, I shall not be accused of intermeddling with affairs not belonging to the office I am about to enter. I might plead in justification, the fashion of the times, but I put it upon higher grounds; as the Chief Magistrate of one of the States forming the confederacy, it is expected and required of me.

I am in favor of a strict construction of the powers bestowed by our Federal Constitution, limiting the operations of the Federal Government to the powers expressly granted, and those necessary and proper to carry them into execution—a necessity and propriety that must be obvious, not far-fetched, and requiring great casuistry, and fine spun, metaphysical reasoning, to derive them. The exercise of all doubtful powers ought to be carefully avoided. If any one, the right to exercise which is doubtful, should be esteemed as beneficial to the people, that power can be obtained by an amendment to the Constitution. Our fathers, knowing that all human institutions must necessarily be imperfect, have wisely declared the mode in which the Federal Constitution might be amended, so as to make it suit the condition and wishes of the people at every period. To exercise doubtful powers will cause jealousy and dissatisfaction, and may endanger the Union, the Palladium of our liberty and safety.—That Union which has made us a great, a happy people, respected abroad and prosperous at home. Who is there among us, who does not congratulate himself in being a citizen of such a government—the inhabitant of a country bestowing so many advantages? The history of past ages, and the events of the present, show us the value of the Union. If it were to be destroyed and broken up, what would be our situation? We should be divided into several small confederacies, or into twenty-four or more sovereign independent States, each acting for itself separately from the others. Should we not then be like the States of ancient Greece? whose history is a record of war of State with State, of battles lost and won, of towns and cities besieged and taken—a narrative of human suffering and human woe? Should we not exchange our present condition of strength, happiness, and prosperity, for weakness, misery and internal dissention? If at any time we should consider ourselves aggrieved by the action of the Federal Government, we ought to bear much, very much, before even a thought of the dissolution of the Union should be entertained. In the language of Jefferson, I would say, "If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once, as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience and long endurance with our brethren while under delusion; give them time for reflection and experience of consequences."

A common name and a common fame unite us. We are brethren of the same political family.—Let us not then forget the advice of the revered and illustrious Washington, the father of his country, when he admonishes us to consider it "of infinite moment that" we "should properly estimate the immense value of" the "National Union" to our "collective and individual happiness," to "cherish a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment to it," "watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety."

Such, gentlemen, are my opinions; and entertaining as I do a most sincere conviction and belief in their truth, soundness, and correctness, I may be pardoned the reiteration, that I shall endeavor to administer the duties of the station I hold according to them. It will be my inclination, as it is my duty, so to conduct my official actions, as to make the people contented, as far as practicable, with their government, both Federal and State. And if in the progress of my administration, I should so far forget that respect which is due to myself, as well as to the station I occupy, as to cater to the mad spirit of party by attempting to render the people dissatisfied with their Government, I should reproach myself as guilty of a dereliction of duty, and a faithlessness to the trust confided to me.

That the Almighty disposer of events and dispenser of all good, may take us under his peculiar guidance, preserve unimpaired, our free institutions, and render us a satisfied, happy, and prosperous people, is the prayer I shall ever address to the throne of infinite mercy.

☞ A GOOD 'UN! ☜

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

Our city bids fair to be full—and running over. Already is our Levee lined with forests of masts, and sooty cylinders—the products of a foreign and domestic world crowding our warehouses and shops—the dust has become thickened to a palpable consistency, and the deserted streets of summer pregnant with life, and all so recently carried the pale and languid aspect of the summer months, now puts on the livery of busy, and active commerce.

The change is exhilirating to the body and mind. The springs of life recover their wonted tone and elasticity—and the full faces, new modes and fashions of returning emigrants and foreign visitants, furnish "a feast for reason and a flow of soul." A word on the subject of fashions. How true did the Avon Bard, in speaking of the servility paid to this god, say "fashions, let them be ever so ridiculous, nay, unmanly, yet will be followed." We have not a word as yet to say on this subject against the fairer and better sex, for, upon our lives, we have not as yet been able to discover any marked change in their mode for the coming season; but it has been impossible not to be struck with the change in the appearance of the self-styled "lords of creation." Pantaloons that make a horrible inroad upon the cabbaging system of the tailor—so far good—and bury the wearer in their ample folds, form the nether extremity of the fashionable biped—while upon the head, with organs of God knows what, strongly displayed, stands in bold relief the little crowned chapeau, with its gently curling rim. Here and there, thus arrayed, will be found some additional items to this moving picture, perhaps a hedge-fence of whiskers—nobly flanking the *bristling* pikes of well greased moustachios. Upon the whole, a figure in which the elements of fashion are so mixed, that you might hold it up to the world, and say, "*this is a thing.*"

Let such grotesque fashions, "much more honored in the breach than in the observance," be handed over to those little animals called monkeys—and thus the dignity of a nobler creation will be spared from ridicule

"The apparel oft proclaims the man,"

and it needs but a small legacy of Solomon's wisdom to discriminate between the man whom the tailor has made, and him, who shows the lustre of an intellect derived from God.

National Finances.

ABSTRACT

Of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury made to Congress.

"The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated, during 1835, are computed to be $28,430,881 07. Of these, the actual receipts during the first three quarters, are ascertained to have been $23,480,881 07. Viz:

Customs,	$13,614,489 26	
Land,	9,166,590 89	
Div'ds on Bank Stock,	506,480 82	
Sales of Bank Stock,	62,800 00	
Incidental items,	130,520 10	
		23,480,881 07

Those during the fourth quarter, it is expected will be $4,950 000.

Thus, with the balance on the 1st of Jan. 1835, they form an aggregate of $37,323,739 49.

The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be	$18,176,141 07
Of these, the expenditures during the first 3 quarters are ascertained to have been	13,376,141 07
Viz:	
Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous,	2,827,196 16
Military service, including fortifications, &c.	7,555,819 41
Naval service, &c.	2,929,219 39
Duties refunded,	4,756 04
Public Debt,	59,150 07
	$13,376,141 07
The expenditures for the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be	4,800,000 00
Thus leaving on the 1st of January, 1836, subject however to the deduction hereafter mentioned, an estimated balance of money on hand equal to	19,147,593 42
This includes what has heretofore been reported as unavailable funds, now reduced to about $1,100,000, making the computed available balance on the 1st of January, 1836,	$18,047,598 00

Computing all the existing charges of every kind on the Treasury at the end of the present year, to be about $7,595,574, the balance of available funds, then on hand, would, it is estimated, be sufficient to meet the whole at once, and leave, to be hereafter applied by Congress to new and other purposes, the sum of $10,450,024.

Before the close of the year 1834, ample funds were deposited with the U. States Bank, as Commissioner of Loans, to discharge all the public funded debt, which was then outstanding.

Of the funds so deposited heretofore, and still unclaimed by the public debtors, there remains in the possession of the Bank, the sum of $143,570 63

The receipts into the Treasury from all the sources during the year 1836, are estimated at $19,750,000, viz:

Customs,	15,250,000
Public Lands,	4,000,000
Bank dividends, and miscellaneous receipts,	500,000

To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the first of January, 1836, estimated at $18,047,598, and they make together the sum of $37,797,598

The estimates of expenditures, submitted for all specified objects, both ordinary and extraordinary, for the services of 1836, and including the contingent for the usual excesses, are, $23,133,640

The imports during the year ending September 30th, 1835, are ascertained and estimated at $151,030,368.

They show, compared with the preceding year, an increase of $24,509,036. Those during the three past years have on an average been about $128,556,670.

The exports during the past year are ascertained and estimated at $118,955,239; of these $98,531,026 were in domestic, and $20,424,213, in foreign products. Compared with the preceding year they exhibit an increase of $14,618,266.

It is a remarkable fact, that of the whole quantity of land surveyed and offered at public sale, from 1789 to 1834, being about 122,000,000 of acres, not one-third of it has been sold for any purpose whatever; and that the whole receipts, being a little under $50,000,000, from the whole sales of public lands during that period, have furnished only a small amount, not exceeding three or four millions of net revenue, beyond the whole cost, in various ways, attending their purchase and management. But a considerable net revenue from them, hereafter, if neither given away nor divided, can with safety be expected, and they would then tend to furnish that relief under the common burdens, and that aid towards the common and legitimate objects of the Union, which were intended to be promoted by their original cession to the General Government.

The whole sales to the close of 1834, deducting about six and one-third millions of acres, which reverted under our former system, have been only about thirty-seven and a half millions of acres during forty-five years, or on an average, only about three-fourths of a million of acres yearly, for immediate cultivation, and every other purpose. About sixteen millions have been given away, as bounties in the last war, and for schools, colleges, internal improvements, and other public objects in the new States, being together almost half as much as all the sales."

In treating of the Surplus in the Treasury, and its disposition, he says:

"It has been shown that the available balance in the Treasury over all outstanding appropriations, on the 1st of January, 1836, is estimated at about ten and a half millions; the expenditures for the ensuing year, for all purposes, whether ordinary or extraordinary, enumerated in the schedules at more than twenty-three millions, and the receipts at less than twenty millions. Hence it follows, that if the appropriations made, and the revenues received in 1836, shall be as large as the estimates and no larger, the nett surplus now applicable to new and other objects, will probably, in the course of the ensuing year, become reduced to a sum between six and seven millions. This sum, therefore, would in these events remain on the 1st of January, 1837, as a nett surplus, unexpended and unpledged.—Consequently, most of it could now be applied to other purposes, not included in the estimates, and liberally aid in promoting any constitutional objects, which Congress may deem most expedient.

"An unprecedented spectacle is thus presented to the world of a Government, not only virtually without any debts, and without any direct taxation, but with about one fourth of its whole annual expenses defrayed from sales of its own unincumbered and immense tracts of public lands, and no resort to even indirect taxation necessary, except for the other three fourths; and the proceeds of that indirect taxation, though largely and freely reduced, yet accumulating so fast as to require further legislation to dispose of, or invest a considerable surplus on hand. Whether this state of enviable prosperity be justly attributable to the form of our Government, to the administration of it—to the character of our people—the physical advantages of our country—or to all combined, it is a subject of strong congratulation, and exhibits a very remarkable phenomenon in the history of taxation and finance. Without dwelling on the primary causes of our fortunate condition, or discussing any secondary ones, such as the great demand and reward in this country for either labour or capital, the more appropriate inquiry, under these novel circumstances, and on an occasion like the present, seems to be to discover the most judicious course to pursue in using this surplus, or in preventing or regulating its future accumulation. The balance now on hand, or anticipated, does not differ so much in amount from that at several prior periods, as to require any extraordinary steps, if the same available mode existed, of employing it legally and beneficially, without new legislation.

There were three former years in our history, viz: 1815, 1816, and 1817, when our balances on hand, on the 1st of January each year, were respectively over 13, 22, and 14,000,000 of dollars, and in 1833, over 11,000,000. But these balances were either unavailable for a time, or whenever productive, were soon able to be applied in the discharge of the Public Debt, and thus to prevent longer and larger accumulations, and to save interest. In that way being reduced from time to time, they at no other period have exceeded 10,000,000, though on four other occasions they have accumulated beyond 9,000,000. But, happily for the country, it is no longer compelled to part with its resources to discharge heavy burdens imposed in former times; and in the present prosperous state of our finances, it is respectfully submitted, that in order to reduce the present surplus, there might be first, and judiciously authorized, for purposes not enumerated in any of the estimates, other beneficial expenditures for objects clearly lawful and useful.

Not considering it the province of this Department, in an Annual Report, to enter into minute details in relation to the selection of those objects, the undersigned would merely advert to a few prominent ones, about which no constitutional difficulties interpose; such as the erection of suitable and necessary buildings for the use of the General Government, whether in this city or the different States, and the earlier commencement of important works contemplated, and the more rapid completion of others already begun, which are essentially connected with the commerce, the navy, or the frontier defences of the country.

This Department takes pleasure in stating that the public money continues to be collected and deposited, under the present system of selected Banks, with great ease and economy in all cases, and with greater in some than at any former period. The transfers of it to every quarter of the country, where it is needed for disbursement, have never been effected with more promptitude, and have been made entirely free of expense to the Treasury.—The payments to creditors, officers, and pensioners, have been punctual and convenient, and the whole fiscal operations through the State Banks have as yet proved highly satisfactory. Incidental to this, the facilities that have been furnished to the commercial community in domestic exchanges, were probably never greater, or at so moderate rates.

Under its new valuation, the coinage of gold at the Mint from the 1st of August, 1834, to the 1st of November, 1835, has been $5,471,505, or over treble the amount supposed to have been coined in any previous period of similar length. The ratio has been somewhat lessened the last six months by several causes, of which an important one has been the desire to provide more quarter eagles, and a full supply of silver change, to meet the increasing demand in several States from the withdrawal of small notes from circulation. The coinage of silver has been extended in the first eight months of this year to over eight and a third millions of pieces, which is believed to be much beyond the number in the same portion of any preceding year.

When Socrates was one day walking through the market, and looking at the various articles offered for sale, he exclaimed, "How many things do I not want!"

I once had a troublesome visitor whom I tried many ways to get rid of. First, I tried smoke, which he bore like a badger; then I essayed fire, which he bore like a salamander; at last I lent him five dollars, and I have not seen him since.

Destruction of New York!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday December 17, 1835.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.

New York has been for fifteen hours in flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the Destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street, in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl streets, at about 9 o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the northwest, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow-citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes, without being able to lift a finger, for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply, therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the Mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions.

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire, and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretension to accuracy.

South side of Wall-street from William-street to East river, including the Merchants' Exchange, and excepting some three or four buildings between Merchant street (formerly Hanover) and Pearl.—Also from William to Broad, buildings not destroyed but injured in the rear. Exchange street, both sides, from Broad street, crossing William to Merchant street—the Garden street Church was embraced in this section.

Merchant street (formerly Hanover) both sides, from Wall to Hanover square.

William street, both sides, from Wall street to Hanover square.

Pearl street, both sides, from Wall street to Coenties slip, including the whole sweep of Hanover square.

Stone street, from Hanover square to the lane leading to the head of Coenties slip.

Exchange street, and part of Beaver streets, from Pearl nearly to Broad.

Water street, both sides from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

Front street, both sides from Coffee-house slip to Coenties slip.

South street, from the same to the same.

South side of Coffee-house slip, from Pearl street to the East River.

Both sides of Old Slip, (including the Franklin market) from Pearl street to the East River.

North side of Coenties slip, from Pearl street to the river.

Jones's lane, Gouverneur's lane, Cuyler's alley, and part of Mill street.

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall street and Exchange place, bounded on the west by Broad street, that between Exchange place and Beaver street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed, except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street.—The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1,000.—The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroyed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a greater destruction of capital, or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses, there were many loud reports, from occasional explosure of powder and casks of spirits.—During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The drought of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter; and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, were truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with fearful splendor. From the direction of the wind—to which, under providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush.

The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communi-

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FIRE.

[illegible] the Journal of Commerce, the Gazette, [illegible] is published at No. 12, Wall [illegible] and the Journal of Commerce [illegible]

[illegible]

24th Congress—1st Session.

Tuesday, December 15, 1835.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Benton called up his Resolution providing for seats on the floor for the gentlemen coming as Senators from Michigan.

Mr. Clay was opposed to the resolution, not that he wished to give any opinion as to the right of the Senators to be so called, but that he thought the same reasons urged in their behalf, courtesy, would equally apply to the claim of any other gentleman who should desire it. He feared acquiescence now, would be deemed a prejudgment of the question of right, and such a commitment of the Senate, as would have an unfavorable tendency to mislead public opinion.

Mr. Clayton also opposed it until the settlement of every question connected with the vexed boundary matter should be disposed of. Until which, he contended, Congress could not admit Michigan as a State, nor until she was so admitted, could he recognize the claims of the parties to a seat on the floor. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Benton insisted strongly that courtesy demanded that the privilege should be granted.—These parties presented themselves with a document purporting to be signed by the Governor and seal of State. It was a State *de facto*, indisputably. Why, then, he inquired, should these gentlemen be deprived of what he only asked as a matter of courtesy? for, if the rule formerly held, as to the State of Rhode Island in the case of Mr. Robbins was good, then these gentlemen ought to be deemed, as Mr. Rives was, a Senator until the contrary was shown.

Mr. King of Alabama, did not think the Senate could do more with propriety, than to assign these gentlemen seats outside the bar, and he suggested to the honorable Senator from Missouri, that he should so modify his resolution.

Wednesday, December 16, 1835.

The Senate was engaged all day in the election of the Committees. Mr. Clay was elected Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs; the other members are Messrs. King of Georgia, Tallmadge, Mangum, and Porter. On Finance, Mr. Webster, Chairman. On Commerce, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts. On Naval Affairs, Mr. Southard. On Public Lands, Mr. Ewing. On District of Columbia, Mr. Tyler. On Manufactures, Mr. Knight. On Agriculture, Mr. Brown. On Military Affairs, Mr. Benton. On Indian Affairs, Mr. White. On the Judiciary, Mr. Clayton. On the Post Office, Mr. Grundy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

This being the first day, set apart for the presentation of petitions and memorials since the assembling of Congress, an extraordinarily large number were presented; but which being mostly of a private character, do not possess any public interest.

Mr. Fairfield of Maine, presented two memorials from sundry inhabitants of [illegible], in Maine, praying Congress to take effectual and speedy measures for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, &c.

Mr. Abijah Mann of New York, having moved to lay the first memorial on the table, which was agreed to, Mr. Fairfield moved that the second should also be laid on the table.—Whereupon,

Mr. J. Y. Mason of Virginia, rose and said, that in the present agitating state of public opinion, with respect to this topic, he was extremely anxious that at the very outset, the opinion of the House with respect to it, should be ascertained. In order to do so, he would call for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the memorial on the table.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered, and the memorial was read, at the request of Mr. Boon, of Indiana.

Mr. Slade of Vermont, moved that the memorial should also be printed.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina called for a division of the question.

And the question to lay the subject on the table, having been taken, it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 180, Nays 31.

The question then recurring on the motion to print,

Mr. Slade advocated it, on the ground that it was advisable, whatever was done on this important matter, should be advisedly; to do which, the printing of the memorial itself, in his opinion, was all essential. The petitioners presented a memorial couched in courteous terms, and it was not too much to extend to them the courtesy of a hearing.

Mr. Vanderpool remarked, that as the memorial had been read, and most audibly too, it was unnecessary for them to know more than they already knew of its contents. He foresaw the motion was like to waste much time, in debating it, and with a view to prevent this, he moved to lay the motion to print on the table, and called for the Yeas and Nays.

The question on this motion was taken and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 168, Nays 50. The memorial was then laid on the table.

The Speaker presented the memorial of David Newland of North Carolina, complaining of an illegal return, in the case of James Graham, and asserting his right to a seat in Congress, as one of the Representatives from the State of North Carolina.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Speaker presented a memorial from Isaac Crary of Michigan, dated from Washington, stating that he had been elected a Representative to Congress from that State, &c.

Mr. [illegible] did not see that in extending to the petitioner the courtesy of a seat on the floor, there was any reason to suppose it could prejudice the main question, as to Michigan being admitted a State, and he submitted a motion that Mr. Crary should have that courtesy.

Mr. Harper thought, that it was a most unprecedented motion to submit to the House. All they knew of the matter was from rumor; and that [illegible]

[illegible]

Thursday, December 17, 1835.

The Senate did not sit this day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Jackson of Massachusetts, presented the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Wrentham, in Massachusetts, praying Congress to provide for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, and moved its reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hammond moved that the petition be not received.

A debate of three or four hours, involving many points of order, and running occasionally into the merits of the question, ensued, in which Messrs. Hammond, Williams of North Carolina, Glascock, Peyton, Beardsley, Wise, Thomas, Hopkins, Mason, of Virginia, Beale, Ripley, Vanderpool, Harper, Pierce, of New Hampshire, and Pickens, took part.

A motion to lay the petition on the table was moved and decided by the Speaker to have precedence over the motion to reject.

The question being taken, the motion to lay on the table was rejected—Yeas 95, Nays 121.

Mr. Hammond's motion, that the petition be rejected, being then in order, the debate was resumed, and continued by Messrs. Hunt, Glascock, and Sutherland.

Mr. Sutherland, without concluding, yielded the floor, and, on motion of Mr. Everett,

The House adjourned to meet on Monday.

Monday, December 21, 1835.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Webster offered a Resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of relieving the Merchants of New York, by an extension of their duty bonds.

Mr. Ewing introduced a bill, to settle the Northwest boundary of Ohio, and accompanied it with an explanation of his views.

Mr. Calhoun moved that so much of the President's Message as refers to the transmission of incendiary publications by mail, be referred to a Special Committee.

On this motion some debate took place, in which the affirmative of the proposition was sustained by Messrs. Preston, Mangum, Clayton, Goldsborough, Leigh, Ewing, and Davis; and the negative by Messrs. King of Alabama, Grundy, Buchanan, and Brown.

The motion of Mr. Calhoun was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 23, and the Committee was ordered to consist of five Senators.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the Committee, when the following Senators were elected: Mr. Calhoun, Mr. King of Georgia, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Linn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The day was occupied again in a debate on the Abolition Memorials—Mr. J. Q. Adams made a speech on the subject.

Previous to this, Mr. Cambreleng from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the Merchants of New York, extending the time for the payment of their duty bonds, which was read twice, and committed.

POLITICAL.

From the Raleigh Register of December 29.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE WHITE.

It will be seen from the subjoined proceedings, that the Whig Members of the Assembly, not in their character as legislators, but as private individuals, convened, with a number of other citizens from various parts of the State, on Tuesday last, and unanimously nominated as their Candidate for the Presidency, HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee. That he is a native son of North-Carolina, was not to the members of the meeting, personally, a matter of indifference, but it had, we believe, no influence in their designation of him as a Candidate. He was selected, because the Whigs believe him to be peculiarly idicated by the character of the times as the man to lead the friends of the Constitution, in their great struggle against the power and patronage of corruption. Thus believing, there has been a mutual agreement to offer up individual preferences on the altar of Patriotism; and they call upon the People to confirm their nomination, in the same spirit in which it was made.

As an humble advocate of the cause of the people and the great principles of Constitutional liberty, we hoist the White Flag, and shall fight under it, with a zeal proportioned to the imminence of the crisis.

The question before the people, in the approaching Presidential Election, does not turn upon a mere preference of individuals, but presents considerations of far greater moment.

Is it not dangerous to the liberties, nay, to the very existence of our Republic, that the President should be permitted to name his successor? And ought not his efforts to accomplish this purpose, by bringing the corrupting patronage of office to bear directly through the agency of Federal power and influence, to be manfully resisted? Are the people prepared to sanction the doctrines of the Van Buren School, that, "to the victors belong the spoils," and that every new President is to "reward his political friends and punish his political opponents?" thus keeping up a never-ending strife between contending factions of office hunters, until, at length, the people, tired of such commotions, settle down in despondency under some ambitious usurper of absolute power? If they are not prepared for this, let them vote against the nominee of that engine of despotic power, the Baltimore Convention. The only reason urged by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in support of his claims, is, that the President desires his election! Who is so dull, as not to see, if he is elected, merely because Gen. Jackson says it must be so, that though we may still be governed under the forms of a Constitution, the spirit of freedom, with all her quickening and life-giving impulses, will have fled, and forever!

There are other weighty considerations, which render the issue of the next Presidential Election of peculiar personal interest to the whole South, but we shall take occasion to present them to our readers in some subsequent paper.

We have only time and space now to call on the real friends of their country to rally around the sacred charter of their political freedom, ere it shall be overborne by personal influence and ambition. We know that wealth, official influence and the alluring hope of office are powerfully arrayed against our candidate, Judge White; because, wisely despising the rewarding and punishing system, he holds out no inducement to the mercenary to sustain him. Upon whom, then, must he rely for support? It is on the honest farmers and mechanics of the country—men who are looking for no offices, and who are governed solely by love of country. Such men are generally not so active in political contests, as those who are influenced by interest; but we hope they will come forward now with alacrity, and stand forth in defence of good principles. The Van Buren cause will be supported with the vigor of desperation. Promises of office, and of all kinds of desirable things, will be made in profusion.—We cannot offer our friends any inducements of this kind. We appeal only to their sense of duty and their patriotism, but we are confident we shall not appeal in vain.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Raleigh, December 22, 1835.

Pursuant to public notice, immediately after the *final* adjournment of the General Assembly this day, the Members of that body, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and a number of other citizens, convened in the Hall of the House of Commons.

The meeting having been called to order, on motion of Gen. *Polk*, of Rowan, Col. *Andrew Joyner*, of Halifax, was appointed Chairman; and, on motion of Dr. *F. J. Hill*, of Brunswick, *Charles Manly* and *Weston R. Gales* were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. *Graham*, of Orange, briefly stated the purposes for which the meeting had assembled, viz: to consider the propriety of nominating a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention; after which,

Dr. *Hill* submitted for the consideration of the meeting, the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, is a suitable person to be elevated to the high office of President of the United States—and we do accordingly recommend to the good people of North-Carolina to take all necessary measures to effect that end.

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven persons be appointed by the Chairman, residing in or near the City of Raleigh, who shall be called the "Central Committee"; And that it shall be the duty of said Committee, to correspond with County Committees on the subject of the Election of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That in order to form an Electoral Ticket, the friends of Judge White in each Electoral District, are recommended to meet in the manner most convenient to them, and agree upon some person as Elector for such District: And that such choice be communicated to the Central Committee at Raleigh, who shall publish the names of the Elector so elected: It is further recommended that such selection be made in the several Districts and communicated to the Central Committee, on or before the 1st day of May next.

The meeting having been addressed by Gen. *Wellborn*, of Wilkes, and Mr. *Waddell*, of Orange, in support of the Resolutions, they were *unanimously* adopted.

[Pursuant to the second Resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed the Central Committee, viz: Charles L. Hinton, George W. Haywood, Charles Manly, Richard Smith, David Carter, Weston R. Gales, and William A. Williams.]

On motion of Mr. *Rayner*, of Hertford, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, to consist of five persons, be appointed by the Chair in each County in the State; with power to add to their number, as they may consider advisable, and that they be requested to communicate, from time to time, to the Central Committee, the result of their operations.

On motion of Mr. *King*, of Iredell, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of seven persons be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to draft an Address to the People of North-Carolina, on the subject of the approaching Presidential Election.

[This Committee consists of Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan, David B. Outlaw, of Bertie, William A. Graham, of Orange, John Owen, of Bladen, John H. Bryan, of Craven, Isaac T. Avery, of Burke, and John McLeod, of Johnston.]

Gen. *Polk* offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the people of this State to meet together at an early day, in the several counties thereof, and nominate some suitable person for Governor, who shall be considered the Whig Candidate at the election in August next; and that they communicate the name of the person so nominated, to the Central Committee at Raleigh.

The following Resolution was introduced with some appropriate remarks, by Mr. *Jo. Seawell Jones*, and also unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the Whigs of North-Carolina view with the highest admiration the noble conduct of the People of Tennessee in so firmly resisting the arrogant attempt of the President of the United States to dictate to them the successor for whom they should vote.

On motion of Mr. *Hoskins*, of Chowan,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Whig papers throughout the State.

On motion of Mr. *Gary*, of Northampton, the meeting then adjourned.

ANDREW JOYNER, Chairman.

Charles Manly,
Weston R. Gales, } Secretaries.

A WORD TO APPRENTICES.

When serving your apprenticeship, you will have time and opportunity to stock your mind with useful information. The only way for a young man to prepare himself for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business—Never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit which will make you respected and beloved by your master or employer—make it your business to see to and promote his interest—by taking care of his you will learn to take care of your own.

Young men at the present day are too fond of getting rid of work—they seek for easy and lazy employment and frequently turn out to be poor miserable vagabonds. You must avoid all wishes to live without labor; labor is a blessing instead of a curse, it makes men healthy, it procures them food, clothing and every necessary, and frees them from temptations to be dishonest.

Next to your hard labor you should be constant in the labor of mind. You can never hope to rise to respectable standing in the world without long, persevering and constant study. When you read you must not throw away your time by reading novels and romances—you should study natural philosophy, and the like; let not a large book discourage you, or a long history [illegible] prevent you from reading it through.—When you have read, reflect upon it in your mind, and endeavor to understand their meaning and utility, so that you may readily apply them to the ordinary purposes of life. You have to deny yourselves the pleasures enjoyed by most young men, if you would prepare yourself for being a respectable old man.—[illegible]

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, January 2, 1836.

WELCOME THE "NEW YEAR!"

Well, *Eighteen hundred and thirty-five* is no more. With it has departed many blessings with their concomitant ills, which have either contributed to the happiness or misery of the world—but whether their traces be good or evil, the events of the past are never to be retraced.—They are registered in the pages of that book which will be read at the Great Day of Final accounts. Until then, they rest in oblivion.

With feelings of thankfulness for the past, and joyful hopes for the future, we hail the entrance of *Eighteen hundred and thirty-six;* and bid our patrons a happy NEW YEAR!—hoping that the Giver of all good may shower his blessings upon them, prosper all their laudable and praiseworthy undertakings—remind them of their duty to their Creator and Preserver, their duty to their fellow men, and their duty to———the Printer!—teach them to exercise forbearance, to be "patient, meek, and long suffering" in all things.

P. S. We shall still, in 1836 as in 1835, be happy to welcome the favors of our patrons and friends.

* * *

Errata.—The date of our last week's paper, both on the out and in side, was inadvertently erroneous. The date should have been "*Saturday morning, Dec.* 19."

☞ On our first page will be found the Inaugural Address of Gov. Spaight. It is a plain common sense production, excepting a few political blunders—such as confounding the stern republican principles of Jefferson with the ultra consolidationism of our present chief, &c.

☞ *The Great Fire in New York*....We refer our readers to another part of to-day's paper for an account at length of the recent calamitous Fire in New York. We have barely time to say that the damage has been found to be not so extensive as was at first anticipated.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

The boasting of the Standard on the election of this gentleman to a seat on the Circuit Court Bench, induces us to give this *thriving politician* the passing notice of a few words.

Gen. Saunders a few years since was bitterly opposed to Gen Jackson—he afterwards became a staunch Jackson man—then a *nullifier*—and finally, he is a wool-dyed Jackson man. So much for his political consistency.

In April last, we stated in the Carolinian that Gen. Saunders then Commissioner on French Claims, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, had at his refusal the appointment of Superintendent of the Branch Mint, located at Charlotte, with a salary of $2,000 per annum.—In consequence of remonstrances against this accumulation of office in Gen Saunders, from leading political friends of the Federal Administration, a superintendent ad interim was appointed; Gen. Saunders still having the refusal of the *permanent* appointment, in case he should not be otherwise provided for. We were well aware that Gen. S. had his eye on the Circuit Court Bench as a more eligible position than the Branch Mint, for an aspirant for the favors of the Federal Government; and alluding to this fact we published the following paragraph in the Carolinian of Nov. 21:

"*Superintendent of the Branch Mint.*—We shall soon know who is to fill the office of Superintendent of the Branch Mint. When the offices at the disposal of the Legislature are filled—when the appointments to vacancies on the Circuit Court bench shall be made, if *one gentleman* be not provided for, we shall see the reason why the Branch Mint appointment at Charlotte has been held by a temporary superintendent. *We have more to say on this subject anon.*"

and the result has confirmed our statement.

But Gen. Saunders is not satisfied with his judgeship. His eye is fixed on high preferment under the Federal Government—a seat in the Cabinet, or to be made a foreign minister. What say you to *Minister to Spain?* Will the Standard deny this in good set terms?

We charge it as no fault in Gen. Saunders that he is so lucky. The old Romans placed *good-luckiness* among the virtues—and if the Standard must needs blazon General Saunders' virtues, we only claim the poor privilege of completing the list of them.

FRAUDS IN LAND SPECULATIONS.

We saw some time since, in the Franklin, Tennessee, Review the letter of a disappointed land speculator, dated November 9, from Columbus, Mississippi, and headed "Fraudulent Speculations on the Public Lands," &c. We should have taken no notice of the misrepresentations and loose statements contained in the letter had it not been copied into several newspapers without any apparent suspicion of its errors. It is true that a great excitement was raised in Columbus by the land speculators, like this letter writer, who wished to defraud the Indians out of their lands, but he omits to mention, that after the fullest investigation in public meetings, that could be had, where the subject was met by fact, and that the hungry speculators were refuted and routed, and the justice of the Indians's claims was admitted by all—even by the disappointed speculators themselves, however unwillingly and with however bad a grace. He virtually admits that a considerable portion of the Indian claims are founded in right, and then forthwith admits that the "*whole* originated in an attempt of a few speculators to make a fortune out of Uncle Sam." Put the saddle on the other horse—on this letter-writer and his brother speculators. The real conclusions to which this speculator arrives is simply and truly this: That the Indians ought to be defrauded of their lands and driven from their homes, on account of their great value!!

This writer, we see, has been at his vocation again. In a second letter to the editor of the Review, he gravely tells us that Greenwood Le Flore has pronounced "a large proportion of the *present* claims *spurious.* This should be sufficient"!!! Admirable justice!! A second Daniel! Gentlemen Indians, march! move off, quit your homes and find others where you best can.—Greenwood Le Flore has issued his infallible judgment that you have no right to your old wigwams and hunting grounds, and "*this should be conclusive.*" We forbear any further notice at the present time of this speculator's gross errors; and we dismiss the subject without even suggesting what interest he and Le Flore may have in attempting to mislead and misinform the public on this matter.

* * *

☞ *The Land Resolutions—Closing Scene.*—The People of North Carolina, and all honorable men will never cease their execrations of the scandalous proceedings of the recent House of Commons of this State, on the subject of the Public Lands. What this course was, the following proceedings will show. We have, to make them more conspicuous, placed the names of those who voted for the indefinite postponement of the Resolutions,—which is tantamount to a rejection,—in *italics*, remarking, by the way, that *every man who voted for the postponement is a thorough-going Van Buren partizan*, while those who voted against the postponement, and for the Resolutions are Whigs to a man! Need we now ask, what party in North Carolina are opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands? Let facts answer:

In the House of Commons, December 21,

"A message from the Senate informing, that they have adopted certain Resolutions respecting the public Domain. Mr. Buie moved that they lie upon the table. Negatived 56 to 41. Mr. Rayner moved to postpone said Resolutions until the 2d Monday of November next. Negatived 63 to 35. Mr. Clingman moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved" and insert as a substitute, the Resolutions heretofore submitted by him and adopted by the House of Commons. Mr. Hawkins called for a division of the question; and being first put on striking out, it was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 51, Nays 47. The question—will the House insert the Resolutions as proposed by Mr. Clingman?—was then put by the Chair.—The calling of the Roll having been commenced, and two members having voted in the affirmative, and one in the negative, Mr. Hybart called for a further division, and that the question be taken on inserting each Resolution separately. Mr. King here rose to a question of order, whether the call for a further division could now be entertained after the House had commenced voting. The Speaker decided that the previous demand of a division of the question gave any member a right to have it subdivided and the Chair believing that it was capable of further devision, determined that any member had a *right* to require the Speaker to put the question in a different mode, and so as to divide it. From this decision Mr. King appealed to the House, and the decision of the Chair was *reversed* 61 to 34. The question was then taken on Mr. Clingman's motion and decided in the affirmative, 55 to 43. Mr. Taylor moved that the Resolutions, as amended, be indefinitely postponed. A question of order now rose, whether it was proper, at this stage of the proceeding, to entertain such a motion. The chair decided that it was. The motion to postpone indefinitely was then put, and decided in the affirmative, 47 to 49. After the question had been decided, Mr. Waddell, believing the decision of the Chair had been incorrect, prayed an appeal from it. The Speaker decided that it was now too late to take an appeal, and from this decision an appeal was taken, but the House sustained the Chair 83 to 12. Mr. Swindell moved that the House do now reconsider their vote of indefinite postponement of said Resolutions, which was decided in the affirmative 42 to 40. The question now recurring on the indefinite postponement of the said Resolution, Mr. Clingman renewed the question of order as to the propriety of the motion for indefinite postponement. The Speaker decided the motion to be in order and Mr. Clingman appealed; but the House sustained the Chair, 55 to 32. The question again recurring on indefinite postponement, the House adjourned.

"The House proceeded to the unfinished buisness, in which they were engaged when the House adjourned last night, being the motion to postpone indefinitely the Land Resolution. The motion prevailed by a vote of 54 to 43; so the Resolutions were postponed indefinitely."

The following are the Ayes and Nays on the question of indefinite postponement:

YEAS.—Messrs. *Bell, Braswell, Brown, Bryan, Byrum, Cansler, Coor, Davis, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, Frink, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, N. Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hill, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jervis, Jones, Judkins, Kenan, J. W. Lane, Lee, Lyon, J. A. McNeill, D. McNeill, Neale, Pickett, Riddick, Siler, Slade, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Stallings, Stockard, Swindell, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tuton, J. R. Walker, J. H. Walker, Watson, Whitley, Williamson, and Witcher.*

NAYS.—Messrs. Bedford, Benton Borland, Brummell, Buie, Boyd, Barnhardt, Clement, Clingman, Collins, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Foreman, Gary, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Harris, Harper, Hassell, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Hunt, Jacocks, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Loudermilk, Manly, Matthews, Muse, McPherson, Poindexter, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, George Smith, Thomas, Waddell and Watts.

THE FRENCH CONTROVERSY.

The following remarks of the *National* on the subject of "Explanations," display so much good sense, and so correct views of the respective powers of the different departments of our Government, that we are induced to lay them before our readers. The Nationel is the organ of liberal doctrines in France—the exponent of the opinions held by Lafayette when living and his political friends. The mention of this great and good man's name suggests to us, that had his life been spared, his good offices might have prevented even the threatened rupture between two ancient allies & friends:

"The American Congress cannot give any explanations demanded of it, the Constitution not affording them any means of obliging Gen. Jackson to make explanations, if he is not disposed to do so,

"It is not understood in France what the power of a Chief Majistrate, responsible for his acts, is. The President, at the opening of each session, is bound to communicate a Message to Congress. This is an expression of the personal opinion of the President: he is bound to make it frankly, and owes no account of it to any foreign government.

"If the American Congress should decide the explanation was to be made to France, it must reverse the Executive function in order to render such explanation possible; for the Message being the opinion of the President, and the President having acted in the sphere of his duty in stating his opinion to Congress, he cannot be required to say that what he put forth as his opinion was not his opinion.

"Congress has only one constitutional mode of dissenting from the personal opinion of the President, that of not voting for the measures he recommends. Has this not happened? Did not Congress decide that there was no ground to take into consideration the suggestion of the President? Is this not all the satisfaction the Government could require? The amendment of Gen. Valaze, then, in seeking more, has only attached an impossibility to the vote of the Chamber, and as that was a shameful vote, we saw with pleasure that it was annulled by an amendment, absurd on the part of those who really thought the twenty-five millions due.

Texas—Robert Potter.—The latest accounts from Texas, bring the intelligence of the death of Robert Potter, formerly of this State, who fell in an engagement on the [illegible] of November last. The Texanians have gained a signal triumph over Gen. Cos and his troops, who were compelled to surrender to Gen. Austin and his army, as prisoners of war. Every thing was favorable to the cause of Texas. Gen. Cos is a young man, and brother-in-law to Gen. Santa Anna.

Col. Hill, of Nashville, Tennessee, has authorized the Provincial Government of Texas to draw upon him for $5,000 in aid of their struggle.

Episcopal School.—To the politeness of some unknown friend, we are indebted for a pamphlet copy of a Report on the state of the Episcopal School of North Carolina. Some extracts bye and bye.

☞ *Party Tactics—More Instructing Resolutions.*—The Richmond Whig contains the following account of the beauties of Van Buren Legislation, which were enacted in the Legislature of that State recently. After stating that a report had been afloat for several days of a *secret midnight conclave* of the Van Buren party having been held, at which Resolutions were concocted for instrucing Messrs. Leigh and Tyler out of their seats in the Senate, the Whig says:

"We are sorrow to say that on yesterday this rumor was confirmed in its worst form. After the morning business was through, Mr. Watkins of Goochland introduced the following resolution.

"'*Resolved*, That the resolution of the Senate of the United States passed March 28th, 1834, which declares, 'That the President in the late executive proceedings in relation to the Public Revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both,' be referred to a Select Committee, with directions to enquire into the expediency of instructing the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, to introduce and vote for a resolution, requiring the aforesaid resolution to be expunged from the Journal of the Senate.'

"General Parker, in distinct terms, charged the resolution to be the fruit of a midnight conclave, which he traced to the visit of Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Rives, and of Mr. Rives to this City. There was no denial of the first fact from any part of the House!

Mr. Witcher, in bold and unqualified terms, charged home to the majority, the concoction of this measure in a midnight assembly, where none were admitted but those of a particular party complexion, before it had been introduced into the Legislature, or argued! The charge was silently admitted. Mr. W. drew a powerful picture of this odious innovation. He asked what would be thought of a majority of the Court of Appeals—or of a jury—that would meet apart, and in the absence of the rumainder, without evidence, without argument, predetermine a particular question? His invincible argument—his powerful voice, raised and animated by the consciousness of a just cause, went home, we make bold to say, to the heart of more than one, lured into the adoption of a course which no argument can justify.

"Mr. Hickerson (successor of Thomas Marshall of Fauquier) then moved to add the word 'support' to the resolution—requiring the Senators of Virginia to 'support' (by speech!) as well as to introduce and vote for, the 'expunging' resolution!

"So extraordinary a proposition was never before heard of in any American, or other Assembly? It appears not to have been a part of the regular 'pie' baked in caucus, for it evidently disconcerted the Great Democratic Republican Party—Col. Watkins looked down, and the less eminent leaders of Democracy rather alarmed. Mr. Holleman openly disclaimed the motion, and as it was voted against by the member from Goochland it is fair to infer that the bantling was the offspring of the individual zeal of the gentleman from Fauquier. Mr. Holleman put the thing down on the spot, by remarking that he had supposed that the lawyers who were paid sometimes were permitted to defend a proposition they knew to be untenable, but he never imagined that Senators could be required to speak against their known opinions! Various remarks was submitted by Messrs. Fontaine, Hickerson, Moffit, Witcher, Stanard, Gilmer, Powell, Parker, and Gregory, when the question was put on Mr. Hickerson's motion—the following members only voting for it, and of these, Colonel Smith of Frederick, voting to 'humor the joke'—to wit: Mr. Wilson of B. Booker, and Austin of Buckingham (the worst vote old Bucks was ever made to give!) Hickerson, Moffat, and Smith of Frederick.

"Mr. Ball of Fairfax, then addressed the House, briefly and energetically against the resolution, and was succeeded by Mr. Gilmer in a speech in which he 'trod the Wine Press' of wrath, pouring upon the 'Great Democratic Republican Party' an impetuous torrent of sneer, sarcasm and ridicule—contrasting their professions with their acts, limning with a master's hand, the portraits of their soil seeking chiefs, and denouncing that vengeance of the true Republicans of the land, which will surely at last, overtake those who not only practise but avow the rule of their conduct to be, that 'the spoils belong to the victors.'

"The tactics then are developed and the plan of operation against Mr. Leigh and Mr Tyler, disclosed.—The infamous resolution of a yet more infamous author—a resolution requiring the Senators of Virginia to forswear themselves, and to obliterate that Journal they are sworn to keep perfect—this is the plan devised, to drive Mr. Leigh from his seat. To leave no doubt that this is the intention, and not his obedience, he is required to introduce the resolution. It will not answer that Mr. Benton do it—it must be done by Mr. Leigh and Mr. Tyler, and the successor of Thomas Marshall, and the Delegates from the old Republican county of Buckingham, would have gone yet farther, and required the Senators of Virginia, to debase themselves by making speeches in its favor! Does any man doubt that such is the intention? And did any man ever conceive in his gloomiest forebodings' that a Legislature of Virginia, would so soon have arrived at such a pass? That a resolution purporting one thing and meaning another—professing to reverse a particular vote, really designed to alter the Senatorial tenure—should find countenance from a majority of a Virginia House of Delegates—nay, that that majority should predetermine with the Speaker at their head, in private conclave, before debate, when their colleagues were absent, thus to vote! Let the country decide upon these things. Let the People see the disgraceful lengths to which Van Burenism is hurrying them. Let them see New York tactics already in full blast—and let them decide which is the more indefensible, the true or the concealed design of the Resolution,

"Come forth Republicans of Virginia, and let your voices be heard!"

* * *

[The following remarks were made by Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, in the House of Representatives, on the presentation of a Petition to Congress, by a Member of Congress from Massachusetts, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. They breath the chivalrous, dignified, and independent spirit of every true southron on this momentous question. The foul allusion which so fired the breast of Mr. Pickens, was thrown out by some one in the confidence of Van Buren, that the patriotic nullifiers at the South were wishing to agitate the subject of Abolition for the advancement of Mr. Calhoun:]

"Mr. Pickens said, as the question had taken a wider range than had at first been anticipated, he hoped he should be allowed to trespass with a few observations. He understood the gentleman, did it with a view to leave open the question whether it should be considered to-day or not; and in order to get rid of the 45th rule, as suggested by the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr Mason,) a motion would be made to suspend it, to enable the House to take up a resolution that the petition be rejected. That seemed to be the present position of the question.

"In connection with this subject, said Mr. P., there were many interests involved. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Beardsley) had alluded to the sacred right of the citizens to petition. That was unquestionable. But as the gentleman from Virginia had well remarked, that House had also the right to reject; and Mr. P. put it to the House whether they could not do so, even if the petition were couched in respectful terms. There were, however, other interests concerned in this matter. They had even higher duties to perform than mere duty as representatives; they had their own individual constituents in the District of Columbia, and if their rights were not to be maintained in that House, where, let him ask, would their protection be? [Mr P. then referred to the act of cession from Virginia, which he was about to read, when the Chair interposed, and said the sense of the House must first be taken before the discussion could be extended to the merits of the question.]

"Mr. P. said then he would confine himself to what had been thrown out by the gentleman from New York. That gentleman had asked, why was it that discussion was desired upon that floor? And intimated that certain fanatics, as well in the South as in the North, desired to agitate this question. Mr. P. desired to take that opportunity to throw back the insinuation with scorn and contempt. Sir, said Mr. P., we do desire to agitate this question. We desire it because we believe we have been foully slandered before the world, and I stand here prepared, at any time when the question shall come up, to vindicate the institutions of the people I have the honor in part to represent, from the foul aspersion and calumny thrown upon them. These are the motives which prompt us to desire discussion. He had heard some insinuations thrown out from higher quarters than the gentleman from N. York, that certain gentlemen of the South, belonging to a certain party, desired the discussion of this question to advance the interests of a particular individual, and he would again repeat that it was a foul and infamous calumny, and those who uttered it knew it to be such when they uttered it.

"Mr. May called the gentleman to order for going into the merits of the question, and was sustained by the Chair.

"Mr. Pickens explained, that as the discussion had already taken a wide range, it was difficult to keep within the strict rule. He had risen to express a hope that the House would suffer a direct vote to be taken on this question, and he only intended to urge another reason in favor of sustaining the motion of the gentleman from Maryland. If that motion prevailed, then, as had been suggested by the gentleman from Virginia, the question itself should be brought directly before the House for its immediate decision. These were questions in which the most momentous concerns of this Confederacy were involved, and it was extremely to be desired that there should be an immediate decision on them in that House."

[Remarks by the Richmond Whig.]

Where is the Southern man, not more New York than Southern, who does not re-echo these chivalrous sentiments? They are however, made the basis of accusation, in that worthy official, the Globe—an accusation which ought to be answered but in one way. A plot—a gunpowder plot—treason—disunion—are seen in these just and natural sentiments, and the effort made to excite the indignation of the People against those who protect their rights, and most deserve their applause. It is in this way—by crying out *Disunion* at every step—by representing all opposed to the President's pet, as enemies of the Union—that the People are to be stimulated to execute the mandates of Andrew Jackson, and rivet the fetters on their own limbs! We find every whipster in the House of Delegates—every county court lawyer of nameless degree, up to the cue, and raising his feeble voice to enforce the whispers of his master.

* * *

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I lately came across a passage in the Latin historian Tacitus, which I have done into English, hoping that it may be interesting to some of your readers. We often congratulate ourselves on the political and religious liberty we possess. Perhaps we should prize this great excellence of our free institutions highly more and relish its enjoyment more keenly and more gratefully, by dwelling at times on the persecutions, sufferings and tortures that have been endured in other days for opinion's sake. It seems to me at times that our noble republican institutions are not fully appreciated and sufficiently endeared to us.

Christians too are apt enough to think that the sneers of the ignorant and wordly-minded, form no small trial: —Let them reflect on the condition of the early followers of Jesus, as described by this unbeliever Tacitus.

It may not be amiss to say a few things concerning the author, whose sentiments I have clothed in English words; inasmuch as I heard a young gentleman of good parts recently state, that the classical authors make no references to the wonderful events which were done in Palestine. The learned need not be informed that frequent allusion to the Christians is to be found in the classical writers of the times. Cornelius Tacitus was a Roman living, though then a young man, in the time of the Emperor Nero, whose cruelties towards the Christians he has described. Of course he was contemporaneous with some of the immediate disciples of our Savior. He was an unbeliever and great despiser of the Jews and Christians; though his high reputation as a scrupulous and fearless narrater of facts, appears to have been well deserved. After describing the precautions used in rebuilding the City of Rome after the great fire in Nero's Reign, against the recurrence of such a calamity, with some other remarks he continues as follows;

* * * These indeed were the provisions of human foresights. Shortly afterwards expiatory offerings to the gods were sought out; the Sybil's books were looked into; from these supplication was made to Volcan, Ceres and Proscepine, and propitiatory rites were performed unto Juno by matrons first in the Capitol, afterwards at the neighboring sea, whence water was taken, and sprinkled over the temple and image of this goddess; And married women celebrated nocturnal wakes and idol festivals. But neither human aid, nor imperial bribes nor sacrificial offerings could relieve Nero from the infamy of having ordered the City to be set on fire. To destroy therefore this rumor if possible, he procured false accusations against persons whom he punished with the most exquisite torture. These were a race hated for their flagitious practices and vulgarly known by the name of Christians. The author of this name was Christus, who was put to death in the reign of Tiberius, by the procurator Pontius Pilatus. This pestilent superstition thus checked for awhile, again burst out anew, not only in Judea, where this evil originated, but even in the City of Rome, where is collected and and flourishes all that is atrocious and indecent in every part of the world. First those were seized who made open profession and afterwards by their [illegible] an immense multitude, who were condemned [illegible] for the crime of burning the City as for their [illegible] to the rest of mankind. [illegible] with [illegible] skins of wild beasts [illegible] were crucified; others [illegible] were burnt [illegible] For these spectacles, Nero [illegible] and exhibited a [illegible] chariot. Whence pity was excited [illegible] although [illegible] but to gratify the malignity of a single individual. [illegible]

ONE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

On Monday last, Dec. 28, JOSEPH [illegible], Esq. at his residence in Cabarrus County. His death, [illegible] unexpected, was very sudden, though not [illegible] by himself, and was occasioned by a [illegible] of the heart that had been increasing on him [illegible]. The deceased was eminently distinguished for the regularity of his life, the [illegible] of his duties as a member of society, and for the great humility as a Christian. His death has left a chasm that will be long and deeply felt by the neighborhood. We shall not attempt to sketch his character, crowded as it was by so many virtues, as we hope to receive an obituary notice done by the plain hand of an old and intimate friend of the deceased.

Mansion Hotel,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the [illegible]

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL for the last twelve months. This well known establishment is fitted up in every respect to accommodate regular or transient Boarders, and travelling Gentlemen and Families in a manner which he is confident cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. He is prepared to furnish [illegible] when required, and Rooms for private [illegible] arranged in the most neat, convenient and comfortable style. Gentlemen of the Bar who may attend Salisbury Courts, are informed that he has

A Row of Offices,

very convenient to the Courthouse, and unconnected with any other building, which is ready for their reception. His TABLE shall be furnished with the best that a plentiful market can afford. The BAR with Refreshments inferior to none —arrangements having been made with a gentleman in Fayetteville to furnish him regularly with the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c.

To Stage Passengers.

THE Stages of the Great Northern and Southern Line, [illegible] Wellford & Co. Contractors and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, Messrs. W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via Wadesborough, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, arrives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, January 1, 1836. 1—f

Notice!

THE Salisbury Female Academy, under the superintendence of Mrs. HUTCHISON, will commence its session *On Monday, January* 4, 1836. The friends of the Academy feel authorized to speak in terms of the highest commendation of the great attainments and eminent qualifications of this distinguished Preceptress; and to promise that under her superintendence the Academy shall be worthy of public confidence and patronage.

1—f Salisbury, January 2, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out special letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, will sell, at public Sale, at his late dwelling house, on *Monday, the 11th day of January next*, nearly all the personal property of said estate, (except the negroes,) consisting of

Horses; Cattle;
Hogs;
Four or five Hundred Bushels of Corn;
Three or four thousand pounds of
SEED COTTON;
Oats; Hay; Fodder;
Two WAGONS and Harness;
Farming Utensils; Household
and Kitchen Furniture;

And many other articles not herein mentioned.

Also, TWO LIKELY NEGRO MEN to be hired.

A reasonable credit will be given, and other particulars made known on the day of Sale.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, Adm'r.

December 22, 1835. 1—ts

Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the [illegible] inst., at the widow Stockton's, on the road leading from Concord to Salisbury, a fine silver-cased Watch, [illegible] $25; steel chain and key. [illegible] said watch, [illegible] to any person [illegible] office, and [illegible]

THOMAS [illegible]

Caswell Co., N. C., Jan. 2, 1836.

Latest Improvement.

DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,

For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of
HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply *Dr. Price's celebrated Improved Patent Metallic Truss*, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their [illegible]. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

[illegible] numerous Certificates.

The Subscriber is authorised by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,
November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

The Convention which met in the City of Raleigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having, by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given should be in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said Amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned, was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

[L. S.] Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
WM. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

New, cheap, and Desirable
GOODS!
BOARD & ELLIS

HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods;

Embracing almost every article in the line of *Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries,* Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale LOW for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

—tf— Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

The Lincoln
Cotton Manufacturing Company

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS.
Lincolnton, Dec. 5, 1835. p5

State of North-Carolina;
LINCOLN COUNTY.

November Term, 1835,—In Equity;

Melchisidick Robinson, et. al. vs. John Robinson, et. al. } Petition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoyle and Leach, his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincolnton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise Judgement will be entered up against them, and the Petition heard ex parte.

[illegible] WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.
Dec. 12, 1835. (pr. fee [illegible]) p6

BLANKS,

A [illegible] of BLANKS of every kind [illegible] on the paper, [illegible] for sale at THIS OFFICE.

[illegible], and others.

A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of assorted size, now on hand

---

VALUABLE LANDS
In the Market!

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesborough, *on Tuesday, the 12th day of January next*, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 250 Acres,

Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 35 Acres,

The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing **26 lbs.** was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 100 Acres,

Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Wadesboro', Nov. 28, 1835. (7t) Trustee

Lincolnton Male Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the *first Monday* in *January next*. Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:

Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata,) Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Greca Majora, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of Lincolnton, the industrious and moral character of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION;

Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks,	$10,00
English Grammar, and Geography,	7,50

J. A. WALLACE.

November 25, 1835. —6w—

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,
FOR 1835.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

AUCTION SALES

NEGROES FOR-SALE!

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Davidson, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Lexington, *on the 8th day of January*, 1836,

Twelve Likely NEGROES,

consisting of Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Catharine Frank, deceased. A credit of twelve months will be given; the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

PHILIP GRIMES, Administrator.
Lexington, Dec. 7, 1835. —ts—

Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Miller, dec'd, are hereby requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims will present them authenticated according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. P. WINDERS, Administrator.
December 12, 1835. p3

A Splendid
Line of Hacks,
FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakley, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via. Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via. Tarborough, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raligh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP*.

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS*—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. *This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is $8 cheaper than any other.*

April 11, 1835. —tf—

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakley, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakley to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via. Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

DAVID L. POOL,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main-street, in Salisbury, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly & Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and **Warranted for 12 Months.**

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line; such as

Patent Lever **Watches**, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch.)
Gold and Plated Fob Chains.
Gold and Plated Watch Guards.
Gold and Plated Watch Keys.
Gold and Plated Watch Seals.
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings, (latest fashion.)
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and Leads.
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.

☞ Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —tf—

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving his Fall supply of Goods; which consists of a general, heavy, and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES AND DRY-GOODS,
Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS AND SHOES,
Drugs and Medicines,
WINES, &C., &C.

Without further ennumeration, his Stock comprises almost every article now in common use in this country—It is inferior to *none* in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other Produce for Storage, Sale, or Shipment as the owner may direct. C. J. O.

Brick Row, Haymount,
Fayetteville, September 19, 1835. 6m

TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.

A TEACHER who can come well recommended will find Salisbury an advantageous situation for a school. The applicant should be a good Greek and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing a pupil for the Sophomore Class of the State University.

☞ Further enquiries can be made of the Editors of either newspaper at this place, and letters post-paid will be promptly attended to.

Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1835

PAPER!—PAPER!!

A QUANTITY of Foolscap, and Wrapping PAPER, best quality manufactured at the Salem Paper Mill, now on hand and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

November 28, 1835. —tf—

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic
PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public.—My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects. L. S. IVES.

From Governor Iredell.

AUGUST 21, 1835.

Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

☞ A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

September 5, 1835. —m6—

RE-PUBLICATION
OF THE
London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster,
QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

THE numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, $8 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:

For three of them $7 per annum,
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding $30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,
Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

Advertisement!

DEAR SIRS: I wish you to give the following Libel three insertions in your paper, viz:

"I hereby certify, that whereas, I have charged Jesse Elmore with stealing money out of my pocket-book: I hereby acknowledge that the said charge was without cause, and do fully acquit the said Elmore of the above charge altogether, being under the impression, that to express an opinion against any man was not actionable. Given under my hand and seal; this 2nd May, 1835.

(Signed.) "VALENTINE CLEMMER."

I have enclosed you the money for publication, and hope you will not neglect it, as the tongue of slander should be silenced.

The original of this Libel has been proven and registered in Lincoln County Court.

Yours, with respect,
JESSE ELMORE.

Dec. 19, 1835. p3

BLUM'S
CAROLINA and VIRGINIA
ALMANACKS FOR 1836,
Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.

A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at THIS OFFICE, Price 10 cents per copy—ts.

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.

"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be *named* what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositories of power, and that they, and they alone have the right to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by our State, highterto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS."

We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palates of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leizure, and who are friendly to our undertaking, to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at $2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number, Advertising at the usual rates.

ZEVELY & WEST.

SALISBURY, Dec. 5, 1835.

Editors throughout the State, friendly to the undertaking, will confer a favor, by giving the above a few insertions.

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

☞ LOST! ☜

TAKEN from the Mansion Hotel, some time during last November court, a Blue cloth OVER-COAT, but little worn. Any person having said coat, will confer a favor on me by replacing it.

GEORGE D. MJIMSEY.
Salisbury, Dec. 19, 1835. 13

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE sixth Session of my Classical School, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., will commence *on the first Monday in January*, 1836.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.
December 12, 1835. tc

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY……December 30, 1835

	Cents.		Cents.
Bacon,	10 a	Molasses,	50
Brandy, apple,	25 a 00	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	a 40	Oats,	20 a 25
Butter,	12½ a	Pork,	6¼
Cotton, in seed,	a 3¼	Sugar, brown,	00 a 12½
clean,	12 a 13	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	a 125
Corn,	30 a 00	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	a 30	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	600 a 650	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	30 a 35

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)……December 23, 1835.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Lard,	12 a 14
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	37½ a 40
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	800 a 950
Beeswax,	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	275 a 300
Butter,	25 a 31	bushel,	75
Coffee,	15 a 16	Sugar, brown,	09 a 11
Corn,	70 a 75	loaf & lump,	18 a 22
Cotton,	13½ a 14½	Tallow,	11 a 12
Flour,	900 a 950	Teas,	100 a 121
Iron,	5¼ a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 45

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) December 21, 1835.

Bacon,	8 a 11	Nails and Brads,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	16 a 18	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	14 a 17	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	13½ a 14	do. loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 62	Salt, per sack,	275 a 300
Flax-seed,	100 a 120	do. bushel,	a 75
Flour, country,	750 a 000	Cotton Bagging,	29 a 38
do. northern,	725 a 750	Bale Rope,	11 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 36	Wheat,	115
Iron,	4½ a 5½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	40 a 45	Whiskey,	40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE

At the Merchant's Bank of S, Carolina, at Cheraw:

Checks on New York,	½ per cent. prem.
do. Charleston,	½ per cent. prem.

AT FAYETTEVILLE……December 24.

Bacon,	9 a 11	Iron,	4½ a 5
Brandy, peach,	a 50	Molasses,	32 a 34
apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Coffee,	12 a 14½	lump,	a 15
Cotton,	13 a 13½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	50 a 55	Salt,	65 a 70
Flaxseed,	140 a 150	Wheat,	a 115
Flour,	650 a 775	Whiskey,	a 30
Feathers,	a 35	Wool,	a 10